

سكدا من الاصل

Rule Raised Gasoline Prices

or by Carter Aides May Give Firms a \$9-Billion Bonanza

Patrick Tyler

IGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—As will wind up paying \$9 billion extra in gasoline to the oil industry by 1980 as a result of a mis-

administration predicted the world cost motorists 6 cents a gallon this year. The rule was supposed to be a maximum of \$3.7 billion in 1979.

Most oil companies took the rule to raise their prices by 4 to 6 cents a gallon, according to a survey of companies and interviews with officials.

Some of the price increases are being passed on by the end of next year, according to officials.

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the outset, but the administration failed to tell the public that a gasoline shortage and rising crude oil prices — appear before March — would allow the oil industry to collect billions more than had been predicted.

By exceeding its predicted generosity, the Tilt Rule has highlighted another paradox of Carter administration energy policy.

In spite of its get-tough-with-the-oil-labor rhetoric and its attack on windfall profits, the administration has allowed the industry to recover billions of dollars in revenues that would have been lost under the price-control system that existed at the first of the year.

Together with other forms of profit-taking made possible by the Energy Department's pricing regulations, the increase in profits from the Tilt Rule explains why the price of gasoline has gone up much faster than crude oil price increases from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would appear to justify.

While the most current survey of more than 17,000 service stations shows prices at the pump up a total of 26.9 cents since the first of the year, only 14 cents of that increase can be directly traced to crude oil price increases, federal energy officials say.

A look at one company's experience after the Tilt Rule went into effect helps explain the difference between those two figures.

Between January and July, Texaco raised its wholesale gasoline prices 19 to 20 cents, depending on the size of the company.

A spokesman for Texaco, the third largest U.S. oil company, said that it would be "impossible to quantify" how the Tilt Rule has affected Texaco's revenues this year.

But confidential company records for the first five months of 1979 show the following:

By the end of May, Texaco had raised its wholesale gasoline prices a total of 11 cents and had experienced actual crude oil cost increases of about 4 cents.

In other words, only 36 percent of Texaco's wholesale gasoline price increases was a direct result of crude oil price increases.

The central justification for the Tilt Rule was that it was "critically important to bringing on sufficient gasoline supplies in 1980," according to Mr. Robinson.

Regardless of its economic impact, the oil companies argue

that the Tilt Rule is not something new. Rather, they argue, it eliminates an imbalance in gasoline pricing that began in June, 1976, when the government decontrolled home heating oil, diesel fuel and other products.

Prior to 1976, oil companies were able to apply refining costs more heavily to gasoline in recognition that gasoline production costs more money.

However, when the fuel oil portion of the barrel was decontrolled, federal energy officials prohibited the oil companies from applying any of the refining costs of the decontrolled products to gasoline as they had in the past.

As a result, refining costs were distributed equally along the product line, not recognizing that gasoline carried a greater refining expense. Oil company officials argue that from that point on gasoline production was subsidized by other oil products.



ON A STROLL — Using a cane for support, Rose Kennedy, 89, accompanied by her daughter-in-law Ethel Kennedy, walks around the Kennedy compound in Hyannisport, Mass.

Users Have More Blood Fat

U.S. Birth Control Study Links Pill, Heart Attacks

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UPI)—Most women who take birth-control pills have higher levels of the blood fats that most doctors think help bring on premature heart attacks.

That was a finding of a study at 10 U.S. medical centers, doctors at these centers and the government's National Institutes of Health have reported.

The findings may help explain why women on the pill, especially women who also smoke and therefore are at still greater risk, are more subject than other women to heart attacks and other blood vessel problems.

There have been previous reports on the levels of blood lipids — fatty and waxy products of the body's chemical machinery — in oral-contraceptive users. Some have said levels were higher, some have not.

Doctors at the 10 centers' Lipid Research Clinics, financed by NIH's National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, studied 2,606 women, a large enough group for statistically significant findings.

As reported in the British medi-

cal journal, *Lancet*, and explained further by the heart institute's Dr. Basil Rifkind:

• Pill users had increased levels of total cholesterol, LDL (low-density lipoprotein) cholesterol and triglycerides. LDL cholesterol seems to be cholesterol's most harmful fraction. Triglycerides are other fats.

• The increases ranged from 1 percent to 10 percent for total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol, and around 50 percent for triglycerides.

• Younger pill users, women in their 20s, tended to have larger differences in blood fats compared with other women of the same age.

Menopausal Paradox

Paradoxically, post-menopausal women taking estrogens, or female sex hormones — chemicals like those in the birth control pills — to combat some symptoms of menopause had lower, rather than higher, levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglyceride than other women.

They also had higher HDL (high-density lipoprotein) levels. A high HDL cholesterol level may help protect a person against heart attack.

But these findings about older

women and estrogens were accompanied by a double warning.

There is still no proof that blood lipids, plentiful or sparse, cause or protect against heart attacks, though the evidence linking blood fats to higher incidence of heart attack is strong enough to make more authorities recommend a low-fat, low-cholesterol diet for persons at all ages.

There is much firmer evidence that older women who take estrogens for an extended period of time have a higher-than-normal incidence of cancer of the uterus. Most authorities now think these drugs should not be used during menopause unless there is clear medical need.

The overall study was based on oral-contraceptive use between

1971 and 1976. Most women studied were taking pills with more estrogen than most pills used today.

This means the levels of possibly harmful blood fats might be somewhat lower among pill users today.

Dr. Daniel Mishell, University of Southern California obstetrics chairman, recently said "most new prescriptions" are for pills with 30 to 35 micrograms of estrogen, which provide "efficacy, safety and [a] generally low level" of side effects.

But a "surprising 27 percent of pill use in the U.S. is still in the high-estrogen category," a *Lancet* editorial said in May.

Like many, though by no means all, obstetricians, Dr. Mishell called the pill's risks very small in women under 35 who don't smoke or have other conditions predisposing them to heart or blood vessel disease, such as obesity or high blood pressure.

Not all authorities call the risks small. In plain numbers, according to Boston University epidemiologists, the heart-attack risk for a normal woman who neither smokes nor uses the pill gradually increases each year from nearly zero in her early 20s to 10 chances in 100,000 by her early 40s and 20 in 100,000 by her late 40s.

The risk each year is multiplied by four if she uses the pill. It is multiplied by 40 if she smokes as well.

Mass Commemorates Pope Paul VI's Death

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 6 (AP) — Pope John Paul II celebrated a memorial mass at his summer residence today on the first anniversary of the death of Pope Paul VI.

The mass was in the chapel adjacent to the bedroom where Pope Paul died. The Vatican said it was attended only by close relatives of the late pontiff, his secretary, the Rev. Pasquale Macchi, and a few Vatican officials.

Hydraulic Fractures

New Method of Releasing Natural Gas Found in U.S.

By Linda Gillan

HOUSTON, Aug. 6 — Department of Energy officials now believe that a half-million-dollar gamble they took last November has paid off and that, as a result, the amount of recoverable natural gas in the lower 48 states could be substantially higher than previously believed.

Last fall, the Houston-based Mitchell Energy & Development Corp., with the aid of a Department of Energy grant, created a mile-long crack two miles below the Earth's surface in an effort to increase recovery of natural gas from a cement-like rock formation.

It was a calculated risk, for both Mitchell and the department, but it proved that enhanced natural gas recovery from tight gas formations, where the rock's density severely restricts gas flow, is not only possible on a large scale but also economically feasible.

"It doesn't mean that we are awash with natural gas now but we certainly have made a significant step in the right direction," said a department spokesman in Washington.

For Mitchell, the experiment meant that instead of an ultimate recovery of only 1.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas from its well, it can now expect to obtain 5 to 7 billion cubic feet.

Five other Texas wells that belong to Mitchell have had an average production of only 1.5 billion cubic feet of natural gas in the last 8 to 9 years. But the well used in the experiment is now flowing at the rate of 3.2 million cubic feet of gas per day, double its previous rate.

By using pressure to pump a heated gel — including chemicals, water and radioactive trace elements — mixed with sand, into the well, a long, thin crack was created.

18,000-Acre U.S. Fire

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A forest fire spread today in the remote Idaho Primitive Area after hot gusting winds from the southwest fanned the flames during the weekend. Officials said yesterday that the fire covered about 18,000 acres.

in a dense layer of limestone two miles beneath the surface. When the fluid was removed, the sand remained in the rock to keep it open, allowing gas to flow from the tight rock into the crack and toward the well.

Instead of the well draining only the conventional 200 acres or 320 acres with smaller man-made fractures, the massive hydraulic fracture was able to bring up natural gas from 640 acres.

The fracture took \$15 million worth of equipment and enough fluid to fill two Olympic-sized swimming pools. The effort took 16 consecutive hours, a huge undertaking that a Department of Energy observer described at the time as an overkill. It also ran over the budget, which Mitchell had estimated at \$1.8 million, to \$2.2 million.

The Department of Energy provided \$253,000 for the project in hopes of obtaining valuable data, and technical information.

Don Dovey, Mitchell senior vice president for production, said the company has already successfully completed smaller fractures on two other wells. "I think you will see lots of other people trying this as the cost of gas goes up," he said.

Los Angeles Times

Terror Suspect Detained in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A 32-year-old Jordanian, suspected of staging a grenade and machine-gun attack on an Israeli airliner at the Athens airport in 1969, was held yesterday by U.S. authorities for a deportation hearing.

Milidos der Garabedian was arrested Saturday at his home in Fountain Valley, Calif., by agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was charged with concealing information in filling out his visa application for entry into the United States.

Three persons, including two Americans, were killed and 50 wounded in the attack at the Athens airport in December, 1969.

taxpayers' Revolt Continues Across U.S.

by John Herbers

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — On to the multibillion-dollar reductions authorized by the revenues for middle-income taxpayers this year, tax relief granted to farmers, manufacturers and other business interests, scale unknown in recent years, according to a survey of the

apparent that the trend of reducing or repealing taxes on spending limits on 3 local governments has a substantial and pervasive impact on all states, virtually all states curtail, spending or both.

Another round of tax initiatives similar to the 1978 elections is being for next year.

Varied Approaches

California, where voters last overwhelmingly approved on 13, a referendum that in a drastic reduction in taxes, an initiative to curtail growth by limiting will go on the ballot next year, a special election is

initiative, called "Spirit of Propriety 13" with Jarvis, needed 553,000 signatures to be placed on the ballot. Canvassers have obtained in 900,000.

length and nature of the at to curtail government and reduce taxes were met a survey of the 30 states by a *New York Times* in the last

few months and by studies and surveys conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Coalition of American Public Employees.

In addition to the reductions and spending limits authorized last year by the state governments and by the ballot initiatives, official action so far this year include the following:

• Twenty-two states have reduced property taxes with actions ranging from across-the-board rebates for homeowners to limited relief for the elderly and disabled.

• Eighteen states have reduced income taxes, either through a rollback in rates or by an increase in certain deductions and credits.

• Fifteen states have curtailed the collection of sales taxes.

• Eight states have voted spending limits that will result in leaner state and local budgets in the future.

• A dozen states have repealed or reduced assorted other taxes, such as levies on personal property and household goods.

• Numerous states have granted relief to specific commercial interests, such as farmers and fishing equipment dealers in Maine and sugar beet refiners in North Dakota.

Vanishing Equity

James Farmer, executive director of the Coalition of American Public Employees, a Washington-based group composed of several employee unions, said the states' action "underscores the fact that the tax revolt represents nothing more than the overthrow of equity among taxpayers."

Mr. Farmer continued, "Corporations and the wealthy will be the major beneficiaries of the massive tax cuts passed by the state legislatures this year, while the poor and the working poor will continue to pay an unfair share of the nation's tax burden. Limitations on state and local spending will hamper all attempts to alleviate the suffering and increasing unemployment brought on by a depressed economy."

In a number of instances, tax relief was voted for citizens on the lower end of the income scale. In Maryland, a property tax rollback was applicable mostly for lower-income homeowners. In Nevada, voters repealed the 3.5 percent sales tax on food.

Middle-Class Aid

duce the maximum rate on personal income tax from 12 percent to 10. Delaware's most substantial income tax savings will be in the upper-income and middle-income brackets. In Utah, the Legislature voted for a property tax rebate while rejecting a petition signed by 5 percent of the voters to remove the sales tax on food.

The middle-class orientation of the tax relief was perhaps best expressed in Texas, where the Legislature spent much of the year carrying out a constitutional amendment approved by the voters last November to impose certain tax limits. In addition to increasing homestead exemptions and rolling back property taxes for the elderly, while excluding renters from the relief package, the legislature also exempted two cars per family from personal property taxes.

Relief for Business

Relief extended to business interests reflected the emphasis that is being placed on private economic development. The effort by Western states to make the tax picture more favorable to business and industry has spread to the Northeast and Middle West, where the older cities have been losing wealth and population.

Connecticut enacted a property tax exemption for commercial fishing vessels. Maryland voted to let corporations deduct dividends from foreign subsidiaries; Minnesota voted to end its gross earnings tax over a two-year period; Pennsylvania voted to allow income tax credit for capital expenditures by beer manufacturers, and Wisconsin exempted commercial farmers from sales tax on electricity.

The reductions have been brought about without much projected decrease in services, largely because most states have built a surplus. But, at their recent conventions, both the nation's governors and state legislators expressed concern over a severe cutback as this nation slipped back into a recession.

Priest Is Slain In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Three gunmen killed a Roman Catholic priest at his altar Saturday as a wave of apparently anti-clerical violence continued to sweep El Salvador.

The Rev. Alidio Napoleon Macias, 49, was slain at his parish church in San Esteban Catarina, a village 30 miles east of San Salvador. Oscar Romero, archbishop of El Salvador, condemned the killing in his sermon yesterday. Archbishop Romero, a leading critic of El Salvador's rightist military regime, said it was another example of religious persecution in the country.

No group has claimed responsibility for the killing. The rightist paramilitary White War Union has been accused of three similar killings in recent months.

and the federal government cut back on its grants to state and local governments.

Ballot initiatives intended for next year include both the new and the old. In Colorado, an effort to make spending limits a part of the constitution has been renewed after being defeated last November.

In Ohio, an initiative is expected to go to the voters next June to give homeowners broad-based property tax relief, increase the personal income tax for those earning more than \$30,000 and repeal several business tax incentives.

In Florida, where property owners were granted \$375 million in tax relief this year, a proposal will be on the ballot next March to increase homestead exemptions to \$25,000 from \$5,000.

In the state of Washington, an initiative will be on the ballot this November to impose a statutory limit on state revenue increases pegged to the rate of growth in personal income.

The following table gives details of tax reductions undertaken in 1979 by the legislatures in the 50 states:

Property Tax Cuts — 28	Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
Income Tax Reductions — 18	Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin.
Sales Tax Reductions — 15	Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
Spending Limits — 8	Florida, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Arizona, Iowa, Maryland, Oregon.

Note: Most states in which there was no action passed tax reduction laws or amendments or spending limits before last Jan. 1.

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A Problem of Leverage

British maneuvering in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has little to do with majority rule and lots to do with East-West rivalry in Africa. Margaret Thatcher has demonstrated at the Commonwealth meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, that she understands that and is politically flexible enough to compromise in seeking a solution that will advance Western goals. But there is reason to doubt that the latest British plan, concurred in most significantly by Zambia, Tanzania and Nigeria, has a brighter future than the moribund British-U.S. plan of 1977 that it so much resembles.

In each case the Western effort has focused on disarming — both literally and figuratively — the guerrilla factions headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. If either man were to emerge in full control of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, either through negotiations or, as seems more likely, civil war, it is virtually certain that the door would swing wide to the Russians and their Cuban legions. But if, as Mrs. Thatcher may reason, Britain is clever enough in drafting a new constitution, sufficient checks and balances might be institutionalized to prevent either of them from accruing enough power to pull the country into the Soviet camp. But, to follow this course, she has had to reject the widely held view in her party that Bishop Abel Muzorewa was fairly elected, is entitled to govern and is the best hope for keeping the Russians out; and she has had to undertake to deliver the bishop's acceptance of a plan that will topple his newly elected administration. Muzorewa has already termed the call for new elections an insult.

It is unclear what the British prime minister has to offer her Rhodesian counterpart that would convince him to give up his office. It is equally unclear what leverage she has to oust him from that office if he decides to sit tight. And then, of course, there is the redoubtable Ian Smith, who controls 28 percent of the Parliament and who is extremely unlikely to favor a change that will trim his (white) influence. Smith rejected the British-U.S. plan in favor of working out his own arrangement with Muzorewa and there is every indication that he is content with the results.

The other side of the equation involves the

Patriotic Front, made up of the Nkomo and Mugabe groups, and the rest of black Africa, led by the so-called Front-line states of Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana. At a recently completed meeting of the Organization of African Unity, these governments agreed that the Patriotic Front was the "sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people." In 1977, after some months of hemming and hawing, the Nkomo and Mugabe factions and all five Front-line states turned down the British-U.S. initiative. There is widespread agreement that that plan would have given the Patriotic Front leaders a clear shot at dominating the Rhodesian government. But they said no, largely because they were not guaranteed immediate control of the army and the rest of the state security apparatus.

It is rather difficult to imagine that Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government will draft a constitution that will offer the Patriotic Front more than they were offered under the 1977 plan. Nkomo and Mugabe have made it quite plain that they are prepared to continue fighting a guerrilla war until they (or one or the other) are able to come to power on their own terms.

Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania have now accepted the thankless task of trying to bring Nkomo and Mugabe to an all-parties conference. It is easy to understand why Kaunda, especially, should want to do so. He harbors the bulk of Nkomo's forces and as a result his country takes a regular pounding by the Rhodesian Air Force and suffers periodic raids by Rhodesian troops. There is no doubt that he would like to see that state of affairs ended. Nyerere, a Mugabe supporter, is trying a more moderate approach, perhaps out of concern that the Muzorewa-Smith government will become firmly entrenched and the Patriotic Front, particularly the Mugabe wing, will have missed its moment.

But whatever their reasons, Kaunda and Nyerere are as lacking in leverage and incentives as Mrs. Thatcher, Nigeria, which was given the task of delivering the Patriotic Front in 1977, failed, and it is hard to see why Zambia and Tanzania should do better now.

Whose Butter to Pay for Guns?

The debate over SALT-2 has shifted lately to the question of how much to increase real U.S. defense spending. Vague defense budgets are flying about that would rise by some definite-sounding percentage over some indefinite period of time. Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are demanding commitments to 4-or-5-percent real growth. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger thinks the right number may be closer to 5 than 3. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has described 3 percent as "essential" but is not sure that 5 percent is "necessary." President Carter has already promised 3 percent to NATO.

Although no current commitment can lock the United States into any future spending on defense, much hard economic and military analysis must be done before the nation can decide to raise defense spending by 3, 4 or 5 percent for an extended period of time. We have supported a 3-percent increase this year. But larger and more extended increases raise the issue of guns vs. butter. More precisely, what types of butter are Americans willing to give up?

The 1980s promise to be a period of extremely low economic growth. With the baby boom behind, the growth of the labor force will depend almost entirely on how many more women will decide to seek jobs. The labor force has been growing by about 2 percent a year for the past two decades, but it's apt to slip to 0.5 percent, or less, in the 1980s.

Everyone hopes, of course, that productivity will recover from its recent disastrous decline — but it would be wiser to plan on a

growth in productivity of only about 1 percent a year. The net effect would be an economy where real annual growth is unlikely to exceed 1 or 2 percent, less than half of what the United States is used to.

If real military expenditures are to rise faster than the growth of the economy, then some current activity has to shrink. There are only two choices: higher taxes, reducing private expenditures, or less spending for non-military programs. Suppose that government revenues were to grow at 1.5 percent a year while military expenditures were rising by 5 percent. All other government programs would have to cease growing. Such a clampdown, though, seems highly unlikely given current commitments to energy, expanded health care and Social Security. Thus large tax increases and reductions in private expenditures would be necessary.

The United States can surely afford what it has to spend for an adequate defense. Even 3-to-5-percent annual increases for a decade would still leave defense spending lower, as a fraction of the gross national product, than it was during the 1960s. But other demands for goods and services will not automatically fall in order to make room for defense.

Sustained increases in military spending would require large and frequent tax increases if the United States wants to avoid the inflationary mistakes made in financing the Vietnam War. Preparation for war, like war itself, requires reductions in civilian consumption. Sooner or later, the current debate over exactly how much more to spend on defense will have to acknowledge these uncomfortable facts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Cars and the World Market

The great maneuvers of the automotive industry... are a clear indication of the new conditions of the world market. There is a need for rationalizing of the industry, for standardization, for scaling down as well as for technological revolution, as is the case for U.S. firms. There can be no healthy industry without observance of these new conditions imposed by the evolution of the market. At

the moment, the French industry is sailing along smoothly, as is Volkswagen. That is not mere luck: those carmakers invested in time to produce models which best answer demand. They cannot, however, take their position for granted. The Japanese are also doing well. As for the Americans, everyone fears the day when they bring out their new-generation models.

—From Le Matin (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

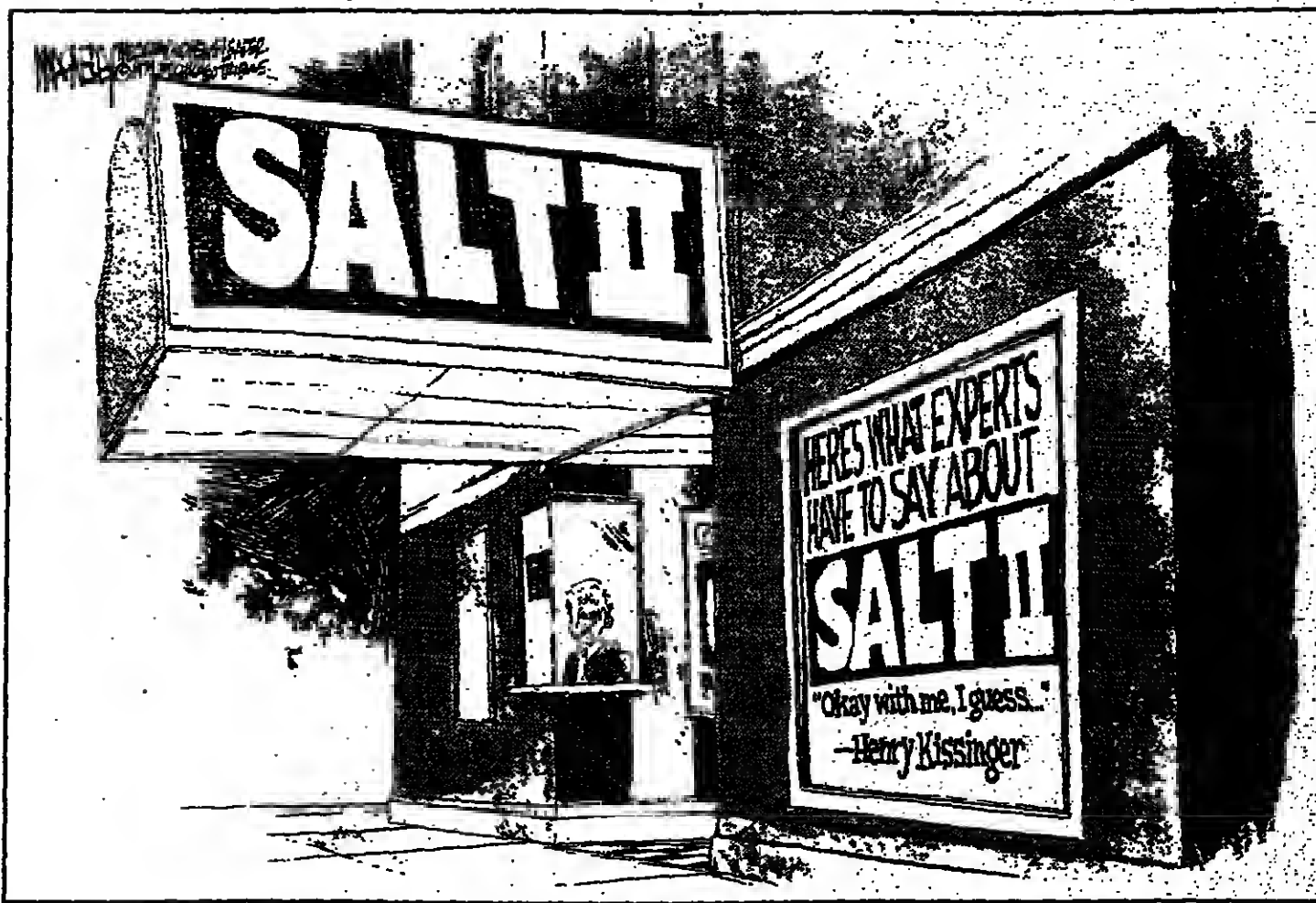
August 7, 1904

PARIS — The following peculiar letter was received from Countess Von R... of Baden-Baden: "As you are so generous in publishing letters of all kinds try to give me a real American to answer this one — one whose ancestors tilled the soil and fought the Indians, not one of those American-Germans who went over when the country was already made. Ever since Mr. Roosevelt has taken office I have watched with greatest surprise his impulsive, hasty actions. It is especially striking that he is too aristocratic. Our kings and emperors are more democratic, for they are not society men, and their daughters don't think it an honor to imitate all the latest fads of smart society."

Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1929

WASHINGTON — Riots and jail breaks in half a dozen penal institutions within the past fortnight — due in most instances, according to investigators, to overcrowding — led President Hoover to announce today that he will ask Congress for an appropriation to relieve congestion in federal prisons. He said that he will demand \$5 million to enlarge the government prisons at Atlanta and Leavenworth and to construct a new prison in the northeastern section of the country. In the latest incident, two convicts were killed, one guard was injured and fourteen prisoners escaped in a mutiny in the Kansas state prison. They were quelled only by police armed with machine guns.



In Nicaragua, a Time for Testing

By Stanley Meisler

MANAGUA — It has been obvious in the last six months that the desperate, sometimes ludicrous U.S. policy toward Nicaragua has been powered by a single fear: that the fall of Anastasio Somoza and the victory of the Sandinistas could lead to a new era of Castro-like Communism here.

Now that the Nicaraguan civil war has ended in total Sandinista victory, the time for testing that fear will soon come. It would be foolish now to try to guess at the future course of Nicaragua. But it may be worthwhile to compare the surprising grand victory of Fidel Castro and his 26th of July Movement, the Sandinistas did not win the war alone. When Castro came to power, he named a government that struck the world as a model of moderation. But, as it turned out, it was all show; Castro and the advisers he trusted were the only government that mattered. The Sandinistas also have named a government that is the model of moderation, especially in the Cabinet selected by the junta. In fact, the junta, with Sandinista army commanders standing by, did not officially take office until its members were blessed by the Roman Catholic archbishop of Managua. And this may not be just show.

The Sandinistas won their war with the help of the business community and the middle class inside Nicaragua and with the aid of foreign governments like Venezuela, Costa Rica, Panama and Cuba itself. When Castro, before he toppled the dictator Fulgencio Batista, called for a general strike in Havana, the strike failed. In Managua, however, the strike of the businessmen and industrialists, who openly proclaimed their opposition to Somoza, was a key factor in his downfall. So was the haven provided the Sandinista soldiers in Costa Rica and the arms sent them by various foreign governments.

As a result, the middle class has a legitimate right to an influence in running Nicaragua that it did not have in Cuba. And non-Communist governments like those of Venezuela and Costa Rica have the same kind of right to try to persuade the Sandinistas against any Communist course.

By logic, the U.S. government should not have any right to any kind of influence on the post-Somoza government; in fact, there is a good case that the United States ought to be the laughing-stock of Nicaragua now. But it is not. The United States has managed to salvage some good will.

Links to U.S.

The Somoza dynasty has long been identified with the United States. The U.S. Marines, when they departed Nicaragua in 1933, left behind a U.S.-trained National Guard headed by General Anastasio Somoza Garcia, the founder of the dynasty. Somoza used the guard to seize control of the country and, in 1937, to make himself president.

For most of the time since then, the United States was a firm supporter of Somoza and his sons, Luis and Anastasio, support that was repaid in 1954, when Nicaragua allowed the CIA to use the country as a launching site for an anti-leftist invasion of Guatemala, and in 1961, when the CIA trained Cuban exiles there for the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The United States only turned against the most recent Somoza when it became obvious very late in the game that he was sure to go down in defeat. Most of its desperate moves since then have been designed to temper the Sandinista victory in hopes of preventing a Cuban-like future for Nicaragua. Despite the U.S. failure in the

closing days of the war, the junta invited special Ambassador William Bowdler to its installation ceremonies in the national palace in Managua, and, amid some recriminations about four decades of U.S. support for the Somoza dynasty, there has been a good deal of conciliatory talk toward the United States. It is not clear why. But there are several likely reasons. The junta may recognize that the final failure was not one of intent and that, after all, the United States did push Somoza into resigning the act that did more than anything else to bring the war to a quick end.

The U.S. government may soon face the same kind of situation it did in the months after Castro came to power. There is a whole chicken-and-egg argument over whether U.S. intervention drove Castro to Communism or whether his extremism drove the U.S. government to intervention. But the United States clearly showed its distaste for Castro soon after his takeover. There was a kind of harassment—U.S. tourists were discouraged from visiting. Pamphlets sent from the Havana government to Americans were sometimes seized by the U.S. Post Office as subversive. No overtures were made to Castro. He was vilified as a Communist even before it was clear he really was one. His appropriation of U.S. property was followed immediately by a break in diplomatic relations. Perhaps the antagonism between the two countries was inevitable, but it is obvious that the U.S. government had no sensitivity, patience, understanding, or sympathy in dealing with Cuba then. It now has a chance to redress this in Nicaragua.

1979, Los Angeles Times.

Changing Research Priorities

By Colin Norman

WASHINGTON — Nearly \$150 billion is spent around the world each year on scientific research and development. This massive investment, made by governments and corporations with the express purpose of shaping future events, will influence the physical, economic and political structure of the world inherited by future generations.

Yet there is little public knowledge of the world's research-and-development system — its aims, its priorities and its international dimensions. Much scientific work is cloaked in secrecy, either for military or commercial reasons, and few governments publish up-to-date figures on research and development conducted within their borders.

Out of Tune

Nevertheless, we have enough information to know that most of that \$150-billion investment is not well geared to solving the major social problems facing the world in the coming decades. It is, in fact, more attuned to the military needs of the 1950s, than to the social needs of the 1980s.

Letters

Appeal to Brezhnev

(The following letter was sent to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, on July 20. No reply has been received.)

Our many colleagues the world over beg you to join us in urging the Czechoslovakian government to allow Václav Havel and his friends, initiators of Charter 77, who are now in prison and awaiting trial by jury, to lead their lives in peace and security. We respect your long and patient work for peace and feel that you share with us the conviction that human hearts are as important as weapons. The oppression of honorable people striving to uphold provisions entered into solemnly in the Helsinki treaty can only destroy the admirable efforts symbolized by the SALT negotiations. Conversely, nothing would gain the world's confidence and trust as much as your intercession on behalf of the people of Charter 77. May we therefore count on your valuable and immediate support?

YERUDEL MENEHIN, Lausanne, Switzerland.

More than \$35 billion a year, roughly one-fourth of the world's research-and-development investment, is swallowed up by military programs, and more than 500,000 scientists and engineers are believed to be working on the development of new weapons. Military programs soak up more research-and-development funds, and occupy the talents of more researchers.

Research programs related to energy, health, food production and environmental protection combined.

Today, almost six years after the Arab oil embargo clearly underlined the fragility of the industrial world's oil-based economies, investments in energy still lag far behind those devoted to military programs, and they are running about even with expenditures on space science and technology. Yet the development of a secure and safe energy supply is likely to be far more important to the security of most nations than is the development of more devastating weapons.

Although some governments have stepped up their expenditures on energy research and development in recent years, nuclear programs still claim the bulk of these funds. The British, Canadian, German and Japanese governments devote more than two-thirds of their energy research-and-development budgets to nuclear power, while renewable resources account for less than 7 percent of the energy research budgets of the major Western countries, according to the International Energy Agency.

Signs of Change

There are signs that priorities are beginning to change in some countries, however. The fastest growing areas of the global research-and-development budget in recent years have been those concerned with nonmilitary objectives, such as energy production, the development of new medical technologies and environmental protection. Such trends have been most conspicuous in the United States. But there are ample opportunities to accelerate this change in priorities, and to develop new ways to channel resources into socially beneficial areas.

One such avenue is greater cooperation between government and industry on problems that have been relatively neglected. A case in point is the recent initiative by Brock Adams, while still the U.S.

transportation secretary, to bring government, university and industry scientists together in a major research effort to develop more efficient automobiles.

Government regulations can also play an important role in directing industrial research toward socially beneficial goals. For example, government-imposed pollution-control and fuel-efficiency standards have led to great increases in corporate research-and-development funds devoted to environmental protection and energy conservation in recent years.

In most Western countries, universities constitute a vast storehouse of scientific and technical expertise but, aside from agricultural extension services, this resource is not being tapped to help solve problems in nearby communities. Although much university research will necessarily continue to focus on the unearthing of knowledge that may not have immediate practical application, university scientists and engineers could get more involved in designing local transportation systems and energy conservation programs.

Reorienting research-and-development priorities by channeling more resources into neglected programs would not solve the world's problems by itself, but it would be a step in the right direction.

Colin Norman is on the staff of the Worldwatch Institute, a nonprofit research group in Washington.

1979, Worldwatch Institute.

Rescuing Linkage As Policy

By William F. Buckley

NEW YORK — The theory is in intellectual vogue, under linkage, the Soviet Union for some time has been exporting to Africa by the export of U.S. grain your own combination. It's asymmetric, it's links.

The only existing pre-United States is exerting the Soviet Union is a negative. Moscow has been devalued the terms of the amendment, the status of world nation, which is to the Soviet Union does not export to the United States the lowest prevailing rate, inasmuch as Soviet export U.S. are relatively small. This is a pressure hard to resist. Otherwise it would be a good deal with you. Hostility to the Soviet Union, an inspection of getting mechanisms in Minuteman missiles in N Korea would show that to land at Minsk or Pins this sense the U.S. posture is anti-Soviet. But how else?

Any U.S. citizen who Soviet visa can travel to the Soviet Union can do so. A few scattered items. Signs can almost without travel in the United States credit institutions can any money to the Soviet Union Voice of America has been occasionally eloquent in its Soviet news.

Struggle

The United States is in one year from now, to pin the great Olympic C. Moscow, as routinely a game were being held in land. The president of the States departs from his with the leader of the S. by embracing him, a gesture he would deny to of his own Cabinet. Mean Soviet Union continues in the world.

Brian Crozier, director of the Institute for the Americas, writes about a man industry, which is the per and subsidy of world terrorism, which is the most per by acts of terrorism. I.e., violence for political ends.

No venture in terrorism small to escape patronage Soviet Union, which scatters funds for terrorism. Search of welfare clients. Russians who secretly s the Reader-Metaphor sent the Soviet Union that the IRA, provisionals in Czechoslovakia as mid 1973, IRA officials recall through the Russians. No can protect, Libya.

Commitment

Yasser Arafat, for whom is a way of life, was Moscow to open an office August, 1974. Ten years e. The political y. NFLSV) issued a situation, and that assured commitment to the fir against the non-Communist.

The insurrections in Mozambique and Angola, began with, backed by the Soviet Union, even as the Soviet Union, backing Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The Union is, as Crozier sums, "deep in the educational terrorism, training terrorist, assassins and (yes) the Rhodesia. Moscow's Lenin Institute, exclusively named Patricia ba People's Friendship Ur

Response

The U.S. representative United Nations will now speak out against terrorism there is one thing that representatives more than is the prospect of the Soviet Union. The response to anti-Soviet would be anti-Soviet terrorism. There is something in tradition that shrinks from sticks of dynamite for us boulevardiers in Leiningen alternative is linkage. An en travel to the Soviet Union collection of the Olympics. testimonies in the Voice c. A running polemic ag terrorism in the United at Geneva, Vienna. Hel wherever. Instant aid to Z Rhodesia. Boycott of Lib into linkage now, alterna

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Obituaries

Jacob Potofsky, Headed Clothing Union in U.S.

YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Jacob Potofsky, 84, former president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a union steward for his skills as a laborer, died at his Manhattan apartment on Monday. He had been ill for some time, but the cause of his death was not immediately disclosed.

Mr. Potofsky, who was born in the Ukraine, Mr. Potofsky led the clothing workers' union, founded in 1914, breaking in 1946 to become a member of the executive of the AFL-CIO. For half a century, he advocated for unions should affirm their political independence as well as on the picket line.

Mr. Potofsky and his wife, Sidney Hillman, the union's first president, died in 1970. He was a consistent leader of the AFL-CIO.

Bertil Ohlin

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6 (UPI) — Bertil Ohlin, 80, former leader of the Swedish Liberal Party and a



Jacob S. Potofsky

Nobel Prize winner in economics, was found dead in his bed early yesterday surrounded by papers he had been working on. Doctors said he died Friday of a heart attack.

Prof. Ohlin led the Liberal Party from 1944 to 1967 and was the main political rival of Tage Erlander, the longtime Social Democratic premier. For more than 20 years, Prof. Ohlin was the leading spokesman for the non-Socialist parties in Sweden.

He was awarded the 1977 Nobel Prize in economics along with James Mead of Britain for their joint work on international trade and the movement of capital.

As Brake on Nuclear Drive

House Group Asks Carter To Help Arm Pakistan

By Dori Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP) — Senior members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee have asked the Carter administration to consider new "security support" for Pakistan, including supplying conventional arms, in an effort to end that country's attempt to develop a nuclear weapons program.

Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., and four high-ranking Democratic and Republican committee members made the proposal in a letter last week to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. They said that Pakistan's acquisition of an atomic weapon could lead to a nuclear war on the Indian continent and also could profoundly destabilize the Gulf and Middle East.

The United States cut military and economic assistance to Pakistan in April after verifying reports that Pakistan had a secret uranium enrichment plant aimed at producing atomic weapons. The cutoff was required by a 1976 law designed to restrict nuclear proliferation.

State Department officials have expressed no doubt that Pakistan is seeking an atomic weapon. However, they have also expressed doubt that either the cutoff of aid or an

offer of U.S. conventional weapons will persuade Pakistan to abandon its drive.

The United States suspended aid from September, 1977, until October, 1978, because Pakistan was importing a nuclear processing plant from France capable of making weapons-grade plutonium. Aid and weapons sales were resumed last October after the French government backed out of the contract to supply the plant.

During the brief period between the lifting of U.S. sanctions late last year and their reimposition this spring, the United States offered to supply F-5 fighters to Pakistan. State Department officials said no nuclear strings were attached to the offer.

Pakistan has shown no interest in the F-5, which it considers not powerful enough to meet its long-term military needs or the competition from India next door. Recently the Pakistanis were reported to have contracted for 32 Mirage jets from France.

In their letter to Mr. Vance, the House members did not back away from the application of sanctions, saying that sterner measures may be necessary in the future to demonstrate to other nations that "the political costs of going nuclear are high." The legislators added that "sanctions alone, however, are unlikely to provide a sure or immediate solution to the current problem."

The letter recommended that the United States "understand and more effectively treat Pakistan's underlying security concerns" to alleviate the need for a defense through atomic weapons.

Rep. Zablocki said that arms sales on credit might be undertaken, despite the sanctions of the anti-proliferation law, through a presidential waiver or some other legal device. Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., another signer of the letter, said that Congress would probably have to amend the anti-proliferation law.

Pakistan's Worries

The legislators listed these threats to Pakistan: secessionist activity in several frontier regions; growing Soviet involvement in neighboring Afghanistan; the loss of the security assurances once provided by the Shah of Iran, disintegration of the U.S.-sponsored CENTO alliance in the region; and India's 1974 nuclear explosion and recent purchase of advanced attack aircraft (CENTO, or Central Treaty Organization, was set up by a defense pact involving Pakistan, Iran, Turkey and Britain, with the United States as an associate member).

The legislators' mention of potential "destabilization" of the Middle East was an apparent reference to unconfirmed reports that the Pakistani nuclear drive is being financed by Libya and possibly other Arab countries, and that it will produce an "Islamic bomb" to be brandished or used in opposition to Israel's reported nuclear arsenal.

In addition to Reps. Zablocki and Findley, signers of the letter to Mr. Vance were Rep. William Broomfield, R-Mich.; Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y.; and Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind.

13 Die in S. Africa Crash
PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa, Aug. 6 (UPI) — A crowded minibus crashed into a parked passenger bus yesterday, killing 13 persons and injuring 30, police said today.

Pope's Polish Trip Has Stirred Lithuanians

by Craig R. Whitney
VILNIUS, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — A Roman Catholic priest sat in a rickety car on a road that was a crucifix and a breviary, about the recent visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, just the border from Soviet Lithuania.

It was a great mission for the Rev. Vaclovas said, "and we expect it will take time." But it will take time, he said, to improve relations with the Soviet Union, which he said was a great mission for the Rev. Vaclovas said, "and we expect it will take time."

The government's State Committee for Religious Affairs is the real religious authority in Lithuania. Although Soviet officials contend that church and state are strictly separate, the church authorities cannot name a parish priest or select students for the seminary in Kaunas without the approval of Mr. Anilionis.

Rev. Anilionis, who is pastor of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Vilnius, said that when the pope visited Poland in early June, many Catholics in Lithuania traveled to the border to watch Polish television coverage. Soviet television in Lithuania gave only sparse coverage of the visit.

In Poland, the pope pledged solidarity with what he called "our forgotten nations and peoples."

das Juozas, added, "The Polish and Lithuanian clergy have close relations, and they're closer now than the pope is Polish."

"People here who believe listen closely to what the pope says," Mr. Juozas said. "It was one thing when the pope was Italian. When it's a Slavic pope who speaks, that's another thing."

'People Listen'

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including those with Catholic traditions in Lithuania and Czechoslovakia under Communist rule.

But some of the priests who listened to him in June say they are disappointed that deeds have not followed. "We wish we had gotten a bishop from the pope's visit," a Vilnius priest said. "We need a bishop."

Bishop Juozas Steponavicius, the apostolic administrator of the Vilnius Archdiocese, was banished by the government to the town of Zangare in 1958. Mr. Anilionis said the bishop had called on the faithful to resist Soviet laws that subject the church to government regulations and had agitated for the right to conduct organized catechism lessons for the young.

Increased Ties

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had an audience with the pope in Rome on Jan. 24, and Soviet officials say the pope asked about Bishop Steponavicius' status. At the time, Mr. Gromyko may have been more preoccupied with the Vatican's influence on Poland.

On May 26, the pope appointed 15 bishops. But he kept the name of one of them secret. Most priests here assume that if the secret one is Lithuanian, he could only be Archbishop Steponavicius.

Mr. Juozas said of the archbishop, "He could return to Vilnius if he reflects on the reasons for his punishment and conducts himself accordingly." But, he added, "a lot will depend on what influence the Polish clergy has on the Lithuanian clergy. They have increased their ties considerably since the pope's visit in June."

In Poland, the Catholic Church is an organized, flourishing force that rivals the authority of the ruling Communist Party. In Lithuania, many people go to church more as an affirmation of historical loyalty to traditions than the Soviet authorities have tried to

suppress and the church seems weak and demoralized.

In Vilnius, for instance, the cathedral was closed by the state in 1951 and reopened later as an art museum. In Kaunas, the church near the curia office of Bishop Juozas Povilonis has been turned into a movie house.

There were 40 Catholic churches and monasteries in Vilnius before World War II, while the city was under Polish sovereignty and had a population of 180,000. Today there are 11 churches, for 481,000 people. The Soviet authorities say there are 712 Catholic clergymen in the country, and 72 seminarians studying at the single Catholic seminary in Kaunas. It is allowed to ordain fewer than a dozen priests a year. In 1978, 23 priests died in Lithuania.

Probe Expected Of Cruise Crash On Utah Flight

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6 (AP) — An investigation is expected this week after a test Cruise missile crashed on public land in Utah's western desert on Friday, a spokesman for Edwards Air Force Base said yesterday.

The 20-foot-long, unarmed missile crashed about 80 miles southwest of Salt Lake City 45 minutes after it was launched from a B-52. The Air Force immediately sealed off the crash site, and the wreckage was removed on Saturday.

This was the first of 10 tests of the Boeing model of the Cruise missile, General Dynamics, competing with Boeing for contracts which would be worth up to \$3 billion, had two of its missiles test-flown in Utah on July 17 and 25.

The tests are being conducted in the Utah Test Range administered from Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The military controls the airspace in the test range and most of the ground. However, some of the land is public and administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The area of the crash is used by recreationists and livestock owners.

Stalemate Delays Inauguration of Bolivia President

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — Inauguration of a new Bolivian president was canceled today with congress still unable to elect the first civilian head of state after 10 years of military rule.

The parliament was due to resume its debate on the deadlocked presidential race later today, well after inauguration ceremonies had been scheduled to start.

The leftist Popular Democratic Movement, led by Hernan Siles, and the Centrist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, headed by Victor Paz — front-runners in the congressional vote — had announced last night they had agreed to elect Senate President Walter Guevara Arze to head a coalition provisional government. But the agreement fell apart today.

Mr. Siles, claiming he had been fraudulently deprived of 53,000 votes, edged out Mr. Paz by 1,512 votes in the July 1 election. A parliamentary vote was required because neither candidate polled an absolute majority.

The parliamentary vote has been deadlocked with neither of the two front-runners able to get the 73 votes required to be elected by the 144-member parliament.

Storm Kills 70 in Seoul

SEOUL, Aug. 6 (AP) — The death toll has climbed to 70 with 51 persons missing in landslides and flash floods that were triggered by heavy rains in the Seoul area during the weekend, officials reported yesterday. They said about 8,500 persons were homeless.



These two children in Managua are among an estimated 250,000 in the country who are said to be suffering from malnutrition. Nicaraguan officials say emergency aid has been slow in arriving.

Esteli Was Hardest Hit in Nicaragua

By Warren Hoge

ESTELI, Nicaragua, Aug. 6 (NYT) — In war, Esteli fought the longest and hardest; in peace it is likely to suffer the most.

"Esteli has nothing now," said Luis Irias Barreda, the head of the Red Cross in this once-picturesque mountain city of 40,000 persons. "All business is gone, all the hospitals, schools and banks have been burned down and even our headquarters were destroyed."

An unsettling languor has descended on the city. Doorways stand in space along black after black of debris that used to be lively commercial and residential districts. The smell of smoke and death lingers three weeks after the last burnings and killings.

Eden Pastora, deputy minister of the Interior in the new Government of National Reconstruction, visited the ruined community last week and said afterward, "We can't use the word 'reconstruction' for this. We'll have to bulldoze the entire thing, and start from the beginning."

Mr. Pastora theorized that "in Esteli the people were the most combative in all of Nicaragua, and for that reason it is the city that has paid the dearest in damages."

On Faith

Mr. Irias, owner of a ravaged electrical appliance store and a fire-blackened cinema, said he thought that Esteli could return to its prewar prominence as a hard-working center of production, but he conceded that he based his hope only on faith.

Esteli has endured three wars in a year. The first was the initial uprising by the Sandinista National Liberation Front in September, the second a Sandinista capture of the city for seven days in April and the last the final offensive in June and July that toppled the regime of President Anastasio Somoza.

In all three instances, Esteli, an opposition stronghold, was subjected to mortar fire, rocket fire, incendiary bombs and street shootings. By last month, most of the shelling merely rearranged the rubble.

The residents sympathized overwhelmingly with the Sandinistas, and National Guard officers took revenge during the spring and summer offensives by killing fami-

lies in their homes, according to Mr. Irias. An estimated 5,500 residents of Esteli died.

Three of them were Dr. Orlando Ochoa Pinares, former Red Cross head and a physician suspected of Sandinista leanings; his wife and their maid. Wednesday, the couple's 26-year-old daughter Miria returned from exile in Guatemala. At her family's home, blood covered two corners of the back room. Miss Ochoa described how, according to neighborhood witnesses, six National Guard soldiers had forced their way into the house at 1:30 p.m. on June 10, chased the three victims down a corridor and machine-gunned them to death.

Bodies Buried

Miss Ochoa said that National Guard officers' wives had come later and looted the house. "They left the bodies here for 27 days," she said, "then they allowed them to be buried in front of the house. All that was left of my father was his head."

"They should kill every one of them," she said. "They should let one of them live, but they shouldn't kill them with just one shot, they should kill them so they suffer."

The neighbor across the street, a tobacco farmer named Oscar Molina Valenzuela showed a visitor the shattered remains of his house.

Mr. Molina and Mr. Irias are among the few who have returned to Esteli. The population has shrunk to less than 10,000. "Even those who are here don't have a place to live," Mr. Irias said. "We desperately need tents for them. We need a camp hospital, too, as well as food and medicines."

He said the Red Cross was dispensing weekly parcels of rice, sugar, oil, beans and powdered milk in the city. Electricity had been restored to about half the buildings, but there still was no telephone service and no gasoline. The only businesses observed open were two barber shops.

Mr. Irias monitors the treatment

Tremor in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A strong tremor shook Yugoslavia's southern Adriatic coast today, but caused no casualties or damage, officials said.

of the 400 prisoners held by the Sandinistas, a duty of special significance for him. In September he was arrested by the National Guard for having taken part in a businessmen's protest strike and was held for two months. He was denied food for periods of up to eight days and was tortured so severely that, by the time of his release, broken ribs were protruding from his body, both his legs had hemorrhaged and his face was scarred where lighted cigarettes had been pressed into his cheeks.

Last week, he showed a visitor the torture room, a medical dispensary in the former guard headquarters, and he climbed up on a bare bed frame in his cell to point out a scribbled message on the wall.

"Remember that our imprisonment is to defend the cause of liberty," it read. It was followed by his signature as well as those of seven others imprisoned the same day, with the time, 9:10 p.m. Sept. 6, recorded below. Mr. Irias, then the head of the Chamber of Commerce, and his colleagues, all professional men, were accused of being Communists.

He said he had been blindfolded throughout his two-hour torture sessions and had no way of knowing whether some of the guardsmen now in the prison he once occupied were his abusers. "It doesn't matter," he said. "If anyone tries to torture me, I will be the first one to protest."

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Recollections

In the Wake of James Joyce in Zurich

By Barry Winningham

ZURICH (IHT) — Several days before Christmas of 1940, Professor Heinrich Straumann of the University of Zurich was told by one of his students that James Joyce had arrived in Zurich with his wife, son and grandson.

Recalling this recently, the Swiss professor of English philology said he did not believe it at first because most refugees from the unoccupied zone of France, including Paris, where Joyce had been living, were moving westward.

Switzerland, fearing a German attack, was enforcing strict security regulations along its borders and was not sympathetic to refugees. Straumann felt that it was highly

unlikely that the Joyces had been able to get to Zurich.

But to satisfy his curiosity, Straumann sent a note of inquiry to the Pension Delphine on Muhlebachstrasse, where the Joyces were said to be. Straumann soon received a telephone call confirming that the Joyces were in town. Straumann was invited to meet Joyce the following day.

When the two met, Straumann pressed the author on conditions in France and on his reasons for coming to Switzerland. It would have been easier for Joyce to emigrate to the United States or return home to Ireland.

Joyce answered, says Straumann, now 77 and a professor emeritus,

"by saying that America was definitely not his 'cup of tea.' And then he put a question to me: 'If I have always used Ireland as a place to escape from, why should I change now and use it as a place to escape to?'"

"He referred to his previous stay in Zurich during World War I, and said he was glad to be back among old friends," Joyce had lived in Zurich from 1915 to 1920, working on sections of "Ulysses."

Joyce appeared to Straumann to be in good, if not robust, health. Somewhat tired from his trip — via Vichy and Lausanne — he showed no outward evidence of the illness that would prove fatal a fortnight later, Straumann recalled.

Asked if he was working on another book, Joyce replied with a curt, cheerful, "No." Sensing that Joyce was tense and uncomfortable discussing literature, the professor shifted the conversation to music and opera. Joyce relaxed and, in fluent German, replied freely.

Possessing a fine tenor voice as a young man, Joyce had considered the opera as a career. He had a profound knowledge of instruments and song; many of his poems had been set to music.

Straumann recalls: "Indeed, Joyce brightened up immediately when he sensed an echo to his own interests. We spoke of the tone-color of the various instruments and of the effect of each one, especially of the oboe, but Joyce insisted that the human voice, the male voice in particular, was the most expressive and noblest of instruments."

It was soon evident, although he used none of the technical terms, that his relationship to bel canto and cantilena — the lyrical element of singing — was a particularly direct one. The encounter ended positively: The men decided to meet again.

In early January, Straumann and Joyce and a man named Ernst Hirwald met in the Kronenhalle, Joyce's favorite Zurich restaurant. The conversation centered around working conditions in Switzerland for foreigners. Joyce being particularly concerned about job possibilities for his son, Giorgio.

According to Straumann, Joyce had money coming in from the U.S. royalties for "Ulysses," and a group of Swiss had pledged their help if he should need it. His financial situation was far from desperate.

As at the first meeting, Joyce "avoided references to the situation of Europe and to the war, as well as to his own rather humbling experiences in getting a permit to enter this country," says Straumann, although a group of Zurich people had prevailed with the authorities to grant the visa. One of those who helped obtain the visa was Carol Giedion-Welcker, who had photographed him on a visit to Zurich the



James Joyce in Zurich, front and rear.



James Joyce in Zurich, front and rear.

year before. Joyce had written her asking for "4 or 5 of the photos in which my back is turned. This is my favorite portrait of myself."

When the subject of "Finnegans Wake" came up, Joyce assured his companions that the important thing was the work's "linguistic phenomenon," its effectiveness as a voice, according to Straumann. He recalls that Joyce said that a knowledge of Dublin was not essential to understanding the book and that allusions to place names, historical and literary events and personalities were not important. The book was music, opera, voice, and should be experienced accordingly, according to Straumann.

The confusion caused by the book, he implied, was due to the approach of its readers, who were viewing it through the eyes of the intellect rather than listening to it through the ears of sound.

Joyce, the victim of eye disease and approaching blindness, had undergone a number of eye operations. And "Finnegans Wake," the book of his late maturity, was written with his eyes — as he spoke and sang and whispered and howled and laughed each word and sentence to himself, melodiously, in states of temporary partial or total blindness, according to Straumann.

Some scholars have questioned Straumann's account of his two meetings with Joyce, arguing that Joyce never used certain words or expressions that Straumann reports him as having used.

"Finnegans Wake," says Straumann, "is a musical composition, an opera in grand scale. Joyce's gramophone recording of the 'Anna Livia Plurabelle' section tells us that Joyce's own voice, as it were, makes the reality of the text."

Joyce was a blind man. For him, the voice was all-important. What Joyce scholarship needs more of, perhaps, is a study of that great man's voice and continuous extensions of that voice by other competent readers who have made Joyce's

remarkable voice their own — that is, by readers who can enter into the spirit of the music of "Wake."

Joyce, who had been living in Paris since 1920, had achieved international recognition with the publication of "Ulysses" in 1922, but now was experiencing strong rejection for the 1939 publication of "Finnegans Wake."

"If I had the chance to speak with Joyce again," says Straumann, "I'd press him on philosophy. A writer can't spend 17 years of his life writing a book and then let his readers down. Joyce was a responsible artist. There has to be some meaning behind all that confusing linguistic experimentation, some philosophical assertion."

Voice at the Wake

Discouraged by the rejection of "Finnegans Wake," Joyce died from a stroke caused by a perforated ulcer Jan. 13, 1941. His widow Nora and his son asked Straumann to deliver a brief commemorative address at Joyce's funeral at Fluntern Cemetery here.

Straumann complied — a voice at Joyce's wake.

Hay-Fever Period Ending in Europe

By Lynn Payer

PARIS, Aug. 6 (IHT) — Just as the hay fever season is beginning to peak in the United States, sufferers in Europe are in for some good news: The worst is over. And effective treatments for hay fever not yet available in the United States are licensed in most European countries.

In the United States, by far the most important cause of hay fever is ragweed, making August the height of the sniffing season. But in Europe there is much less ragweed. Grasses are the main offenders, with a peak season around mid-June in northern France, slightly earlier in the Mediterranean region and slightly later farther north and in the mountains. Hay fever sufferers should avoid the mountains until after Aug. 15 unless they go very high.

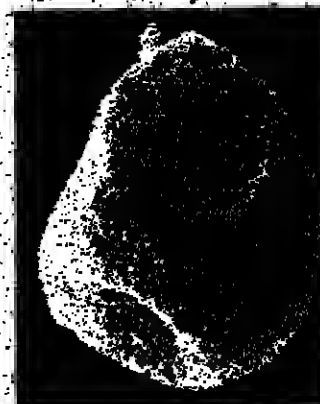
Other causes of hay fever in the Mediterranean region are olive and plane trees, which have an earlier season than the grasses, and parietaria, a plant that grows on walls.

According to R. Surinayach of Barcelona, one of the editors of the Atlas of European Allergic Pollens, weed allergy predominates in Spain, particularly in the center of the country. The most common tree, the pine, causes few allergic problems, but the plane trees found in cities, particularly Barcelona, do; and olive trees may be important in regions such as Andalusia.

In Scandinavia, birch pollen is a problem, as it is in Germany.

There is some ragweed in Europe, particularly in Russia. It also has been found in France around Lyons, heading south to phy. A writer can't spend 17 years of his life writing a book and then let his readers down. Joyce was a responsible artist. There has to be some meaning behind all that confusing linguistic experimentation, some philosophical assertion."

Hay fever is an allergy, technically known as allergic rhinitis. When an allergen, which may be pollen,



Two of the allergens in Europe: Parietaria (top) and olive pollen, enlarged 3,000 times.

cat dander, house dust mites, or other substances, comes into contact with mast cells in an allergic individual, it causes them to secrete histamines and other chemicals that cause such familiar symptoms as watery eyes and sneezing. The reaction does not occur the first time that the allergen meets the mast cells, but after at least one contact. In some cases individuals only become allergic to a substance after repeated exposure.

Sometimes hay fever is accompanied by asthma attacks because among the substances secreted by the mast cells are some that cause the bronchial tubes to contract.

While many plants reproduce by means of pollen, not all pollens cause hay fever. Most of the offending pollens come from rather drab plants and weeds that must let the air carry their pollen; if they are to reproduce. The pretty, brightly flowering plants

insects, which they carry the pollen to the plant of the sex," said Pierre Gervais, a sor in the medical faculty Paris VII university. Such transmitted pollens are heavy will not remain in the air in

quantities.

Plane Tree Pollen

Plane tree pollen does symptoms in allergic people April, but its pollen is not allergenic. "People who are may suffer quite a bit from trees," said Georges Hay Paris allergy specialist, "that many people become to it."

One of the first rules for allergies is to have the patient the allergen, and specialists the following advice:

Go to the seashore, winds blow inland. High tides also are recommended the vacationer should be that he is not simply doubt allergy season by hitting the of the pollen season in the lands, which occurs later the lowlands. Above 2,000 the problem is lessened there is little vegetation.

Jakob Hovnen of the department of Stanger in Norway points out in the of European Allergy: "In a valley in southern by the end of June, the tree season would have ended, allergic patient may be from grass-pollen allergy, moves uphill to the upper the slope, he may enter a bit set which at this time may be middle of its pollination while the grass is not yet bl if the patient then proceed barren mountain plateau, find it covered by snow with virtually no local production."

According to Dr. Chapin, hay fever sufferer should be to Alps until Aug. 15. "On seashore first," he suggested to the Alps in late August or September.

Dr. Gervais points out the weekend country home worse than the country; hedges and trees catch some airborne pollen. "It has been that the sources of pollen are within a kilometer of where are encountered. Some worst areas for allergies are those where the natural has been disturbed and we taken over. The pollen count is higher than that of the ec he said.

Japan might be a good nation because it seems to be sources of pollen. While tend to be relatively nonallergic tropical countries such as where cultivation is being have a pollen season last year.

Stay inside on sunny days when the pollen count is high. For the hay fever sufferer, avoiding pollen too tight, progress within the years of the fundamental allergy is beginning to pay better treatments. A known as sodium chrom which prevents the mast of breaking up and releasing it. icals, is available in the States but has been approved in the form of a bronchial treatment of allergic asthmatic European countries medication is available adapted to the treatment fever eye drops, and powder sprays for the nose. A pres is necessary "not because dangerous," said Dr. Halper because it has only been market for a few years and ter to watch."

A Swiss pill that works same principle is available European countries. In Dr. Halper said, the "allergy shots" are becoming effective.

For the patient who w avoid seeing a doctor, amines, which oppose the ac released histamine, can "provided the patient does or drive." Dr. Halper said Gervais points out that there an antihistamine that caus drowsiness and can be taken morning. He recommends injections of corticosteroid treatment common in Europe.

For hay fever-suffering wishing more information, a new book, "Allergy World. A Guide for Physicians Travelers," by Alexander M.D., published by the Un Press of Hawaii, Honolulu, is



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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 7 Tuesday, August 7, 1979

Barre Steel-Sector Policy: Forging Ahead or Forgery?

By Paul Lewis
VILLE, France (NYT) — Minister Raymond Barre has set off a reputation as a defender of free enterprise chiefly as a champion of the nation's ailing steel industry. But his actions on steel are also the main illustration of his oft-proclaimed intent to make the French economy more efficient — and in reducing government intervention and support — analysts are questioning whether he is forging ahead or forgery.

Violent Riots
Government has been pouring \$2 billion a year in subsidies to the steelmakers' industry. Mr. Barre has ordered the industry to surrender their subsidies and to encourage others to take them on.

Id Falls \$5.50-Ounce, Sterling, Dollar Lower
LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — Gold slumped \$5.50 an ounce, closing at \$281.50. Sterling fell 1.5 pence to 16 pence 10 farthings, and the dollar fell 1.5 cents to 1.185 francs.

K. Prices 2.25%
LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — By increasing petroleum U.K. wholesale prices of refined goods rose 2.4 percent from June and were up 1.1 percent from a year earlier.

back Reports d Premature Kuwait Oil
LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — A Kuwaiti oil minister said that a 20 percent to 1.5 million a day are "premature" reports of a cutback in oil.

Japan plans to sell private investors shares of the stock of government holds in Japan Air. The government, the carrier, the government, the

of Lorraine, in eastern France, where most of the inefficient plants are found. Tens of thousands of workers marched on Paris demanding their jobs back. Political analysts tremble.

Of the 21,000 steel jobs that the government plans to eliminate, about 12,000 to 15,000 are in Lorraine, where the region's two ailing steel giants, Usinor and Sacilor-Lorraine, are closing inefficient, labor-intensive plants but preserving more modern automated ones.

Once sterling started spiraling down, more sellers came into the market, particularly from the Chicago currency futures market, one trader said. "It was a repeat of last Tuesday," when sterling experienced its largest one-day drop since January, 1978, falling more than 6 cents.

Revol will buy Technicon Corp. in exchange for stock and cash valued at about \$400 million. Technicon designs, manufactures and markets automated instruments and systems for the analysis of blood and serum, water pollutants, foods, pharmaceuticals, and other industrial products.

Volkswagen may license the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to produce VW cars and engines. A VW spokesman says talks are underway. The Soviet Union wants a license to build the Passat model, while Czechoslovakia is interested in fitting the Golf engine to Skodas.

Japan plans to sell private investors shares of the stock of government holds in Japan Air. The government, the carrier, the government, the

jobs that would pay at least 80 percent of their former salaries. Total cost to the state of the compensation program is \$1.6 billion on top of the \$2.3 billion the government has already spent writing off the industry's bad debts.

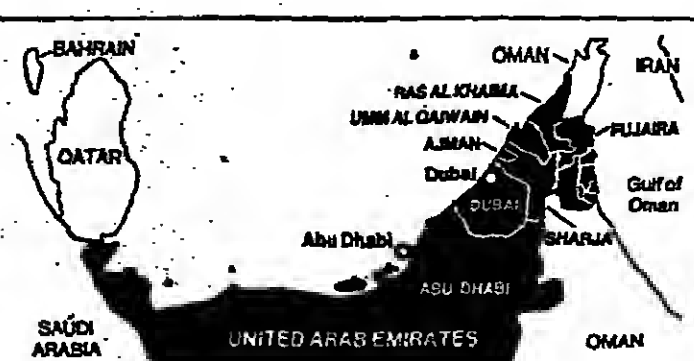
To create a new industrial base for Lorraine and to prevent it from becoming a desert, critics of the government's steel policy predict, Mr. Barre is now offering an array of financial inducements to industrialists willing to set up in the region.

The UAW contract is scheduled to expire Sept. 14. Mr. Iacocca had made an unusual personal appearance Friday before the UAW bargainers to plead for a two-year freeze on wages and benefits for Chrysler workers while the company works its way out of a series of record losses.

largest shareholder of JAL currently owns 43.66 percent and will reduce this to 42.43 percent by selling 1.2 million shares at a price of 2,730 yen each. JAL plans to increase its capital by 15 percent towards the end of this year.

Itel estimates a loss of \$60 million in the second quarter. The company, which sells and assembles lease financing of computer equipment, had already predicted that the loss would be "substantially greater than \$10 million."

KHD's first-half earnings were satisfactory and the industrial and farm equipment maker predicts sales for the full year will rise about 8 percent to 3.4 billion DM in 1978. Parent company first-half sales climbed 14 percent to 1.47 billion DM while consolidated group turnover was up 11 percent to 2 billion DM.



UAE Facing Slowdown Despite Its Oil Wealth

By Marvin Howe
ABU DHABI (NYT) — In spite of its oil wealth and one of the highest per capita incomes in the world, \$11,667 a year, the United Arab Emirates is experiencing an economic slowdown that planners believe makes clear the urgent need for greater coordination of development plans — something that may not come easily to a government in the throes of political change.

But now, Mr. Ghobash stressed optimistically in an interview, the leaders of the different emirates have finally agreed privately on the need for an overall development plan to avoid duplication and waste. They have reached a consensus on the broad principles of a 1981-85 development plan and the establishment of a planning council to be made up of key people from each of the seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Fujairah, Umm al-Qaiwain and Ras al-Khaima.

Foreign Aid Welcome
[Mr. Fraser is lobbying informally in support of Chrysler's federal aid bid, but he proposes there be public representation on the Chrysler board of directors in exchange, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

Majority of U.S. Purchasing Agents Report Higher Prices During July
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — The vast majority, 85 percent, of U.S. corporate purchasing managers reported they paid higher prices on materials for industrial products during July, up from 79 percent in June and the highest level in more than five years, the National Association of Purchasing Management said today.

On the plus side, the survey found that inventories, although rising, do not have "the excesses" built in that were seen during 1973 and most of 1974. The association said 30 percent reported higher inventories last month, compared to 26 percent the previous month. Those reporting lower inventories rose to 18 from 14 percent.

Throughout all of this, there is expression by some committee members that they expect reasonably good business in the second half, the spokesman said. "The big question seems to be how will the consumer react to the energy crunch have really hit home."

Oil Costs Will Hurt Profits For U.S. Firms' 2nd Half

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ) — An estimated \$15-billion increase in U.S. imported oil costs this year will depress second-half profits of businesses from airlines to plastics makers as a slowing economy makes it harder to pass on the increase.

Jet-Fuel Soaring
Jet-fuel prices have jumped about 50 percent so far this year to about 60 cents a gallon. By the end of the year, some airline executives expect to be paying 70 cents, which would raise airlines' annual fuel bill by \$3.4 billion from the level at the beginning of the year, according to the Air Transport Association. Fuel would then account for 24 percent of operating costs, double the 1973 percentage.

Inflation, Dollar Come First
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (NYT) — Despite the new forecast by senior Carter administration economists that the unemployment rate will climb to 8.2 percent in 1980, the administration has taken a low-key approach to the planning of anti-inflation measures, according to a spot check with several federal agencies.

Some Support
Mr. Carter was strongly supported by Rep. Robert Giammo, D-Conn., chairman of the House Budget Committee. He says he does not "favor any tax cuts at all in 1980" and adds inflation is his biggest worry.

Then too, the administration has been without the service of its two most senior economic-policy officers, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who was dropped in the Cabinet shake-up in favor of William Miller, and the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Charles Schultz, out sick for a month.

Except for the Labor Department, none of the agencies that shape economic policy leans

oil companies, and, surprisingly, helped the earnings of a few oil users as well. One steel-products concern that burned only gas in the second quarter expects to show a profit on its full tanks of appreciated standby oil. Dow Chemical says it widened profit margins on some products in Europe when hard-hit competitors raised prices by more than 20 percent.

Some executives believe industry's reliance on oil will actually increase over the next few years. Business, including utilities, accounted for about 55 percent of domestic oil consumption.

While some companies have been trying to reduce oil usage by switching to natural gas, there are indications that the availability of gas is likely to decline. "About the time the government gets the nation's plants converted to gas, it won't be there," says J.E. Mitchell, director of corporate planning for Dow Chemical. However, others expect higher prices to increase gas output. They also expect increased supplies from Alaska, Canada and Mexico.

Eventually, U.S. industry, including Dow, will burn more coal. Mr. Mitchell asserts, but he adds, in the interim, oil will have to make up any shortage of gas supplies since conversion to coal is a major capital undertaking.

Wall Street Prices Higher As Defense Issues Rally
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed narrowly higher today after defense stocks led a technical rebound from early declines.

Company Reports
Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States Boeing
2nd Quarter 1979
Revenue 1,900 1,330
Profits 120.10 77.50
Per share 1.67 1.21

Luxembourg
Trade Development Bank
1st Half 1979
Revenue 18.90 16.60
Per share 1.15 1.01

tax cut inflationary
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — A report by the House Budget Committee task force on inflation opposes a tax cut because it would be inflationary, "attractive as tax cuts are politically."

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High Low Diff. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Diff.				
12%	12% Local 1.26	1.14	27%	22%
13%	13% Local 1.36	1.23	27%	22%
14%	14% Local 1.46	1.33	27%	22%
15%	15% Local 1.56	1.43	27%	22%
16%	16% Local 1.66	1.53	27%	22%
17%	17% Local 1.76	1.63	27%	22%
18%	18% Local 1.86	1.73	27%	22%
19%	19% Local 1.96	1.83	27%	22%
20%	20% Local 2.06	1.93	27%	22%
21%	21% Local 2.16	2.03	27%	22%
22%	22% Local 2.26	2.13	27%	22%
23%	23% Local 2.36	2.23	27%	22%
24%	24% Local 2.46	2.33	27%	22%
25%	25% Local 2.56	2.43	27%	22%
26%	26% Local 2.66	2.53	27%	22%
27%	27% Local 2.76	2.63	27%	22%
28%	28% Local 2.86	2.73	27%	22%
29%	29% Local 2.96	2.83	27%	22%
30%	30% Local 3.06	2.93	27%	22%
31%	31% Local 3.16	3.03	27%	22%
32%	32% Local 3.26	3.13	27%	22%
33%	33% Local 3.36	3.23	27%	22%
34%	34% Local 3.46	3.33	27%	22%
35%	35% Local 3.56	3.43	27%	22%
36%	36% Local 3.66	3.53	27%	22%
37%	37% Local 3.76	3.63	27%	22%
38%	38% Local 3.86	3.73	27%	22%
39%	39% Local 3.96	3.83	27%	22%
40%	40% Local 4.06	3.93	27%	22%
41%	41% Local 4.16	4.03	27%	22%
42%	42% Local 4.26	4.13	27%	22%
43%	43% Local 4.36	4.23	27%	22%
44%	44% Local 4.46	4.33	27%	22%
45%	45% Local 4.56	4.43	27%	22%
46%	46% Local 4.66	4.53	27%	22%
47%	47% Local 4.76	4.63	27%	22%
48%	48% Local 4.86	4.73	27%	22%
49%	49% Local 4.96	4.83	27%	22%
50%	50% Local 5.06	4.93	27%	22%
51%	51% Local 5.16	5.03	27%	22%
52%	52% Local 5.26	5.13	27%	22%
53%	53% Local 5.36	5.23	27%	22%
54%	54% Local 5.46	5.33	27%	22%
55%	55% Local 5.56	5.43	27%	22%
56%	56% Local 5.66	5.53	27%	22%
57%	57% Local 5.76	5.63	27%	22%
58%	58% Local 5.86	5.73	27%	22%
59%	59% Local 5.96	5.83	27%	22%
60%	60% Local 6.06	5.93	27%	22%
61%	61% Local 6.16	6.03	27%	22%
62%	62% Local 6.26	6.13	27%	22%
63%	63% Local 6.36	6.23	27%	22%
64%	64% Local 6.46	6.33	27%	22%
65%	65% Local 6.56	6.43	27%	22%
66%	66% Local 6.66	6.53	27%	22%
67%	67% Local 6.76	6.63	27%	22%
68%	68% Local 6.86	6.73	27%	22%
69%	69% Local 6.96	6.83	27%	22%
70%	70% Local 7.06	6.93	27%	22%
71%	71% Local 7.16	7.03	27%	22%
72%	72% Local 7.26	7.13	27%	22%
73%	73% Local 7.36	7.23	27%	22%
74%	74% Local 7.46	7.33	27%	22%
75%	75% Local 7.56	7.43	27%	22%
76%	76% Local 7.66	7.53	27%	22%
77%	77% Local 7.76	7.63	27%	22%
78%	78% Local 7.86	7.73	27%	22%
79%	79% Local 7.96	7.83	27%	22%
80%	80% Local 8.06	7.93	27%	22%
81%	81% Local 8.16	8.03	27%	22%
82%	82% Local 8.26	8.13	27%	22%
83%	83% Local 8.36	8.23	27%	22%
84%	84% Local 8.46	8.33	27%	22%
85%	85% Local 8.56	8.43	27%	22%
86%	86% Local 8.66	8.53	27%	22%
87%	87% Local 8.76	8.63	27%	22%
88%	88% Local 8.86	8.73	27%	22%
89%	89% Local 8.96	8.83	27%	22%
90%	90% Local 9.06	8.93	27%	22%
91%	91% Local 9.16	9.03	27%	22%
92%	92% Local 9.26	9.13	27%	22%
93%	93% Local 9.36	9.23	27%	22%
94%	94% Local 9.46	9		

[illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

Canadians Tap Euromart
LONDON, Aug. 6 (Reuters) — The Export Development Corp. of Canada is issuing \$150 million of notes in the Euromarket. The five-year notes will carry a coupon of 9 1/2 percent.

AKENI	
"Service to the Individual"	
Cash currency bank rate middle rates	
week ending Friday, August 3, 1979	
U.S.\$	
Algeria 100 Dinar	11.00
Angola 100 Kwanzas	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound	1.30
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.05
India 100 Rupees	9.50
Iran 100 Rials	0.90
Kenya 100 Shs.	1.88
Libya 1 Dinar	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirhams	19.50
Mozambique 100 Esc.	0.50
Madagascar 100 F.	0.23
Mauritius 100 Rupees	12.50
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.98
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.45
Russia 1 Ruble	1.00
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	0.62
Tanzania 100 Shs.	8.00
Uganda 100 Shs.	0.05
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.14
Zambia 1 Kwacha	0.53

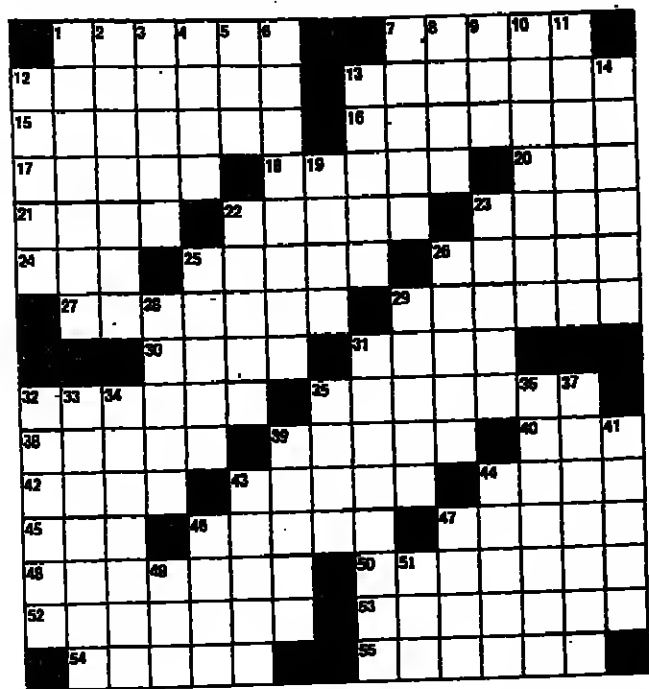
Other currency rates available on request.
Akemi Investment Management
Postfach 593, 8027 Zürich
Tel.: 01/46.94.48 or 01/46.94.47.
Telex: 58 598 (Akem CH).

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

High	Low	Close	Previous
(1974-1975)			
SUGAR			
Oct	10.80	10.50	10.50
Nov	11.10	10.80	10.80
Dec	11.20	10.90	10.90
Jan	11.30	11.00	11.00
Feb	11.40	11.10	11.10
Mar	11.50	11.20	11.20
Apr	11.60	11.30	11.30
May	11.70	11.40	11.40
Jun	11.80	11.50	11.50
Jul	11.90	11.60	11.60
Aug	12.00	11.70	11.70
Sep	12.10	11.80	11.80
Oct	12.20	11.90	11.90
Nov	12.30	12.00	12.00
Dec	12.40	12.10	12.10
Jan	12.50	12.20	12.20
Feb	12.60	12.30	12.30
Mar	12.70	12.40	12.40
Apr	12.80	12.50	12.50
May	12.90	12.60	12.60
Jun	13.00	12.70	12.70
Jul	13.10	12.80	12.80
Aug	13.20	12.90	12.90
Sep	13.30	13.00	13.00
Oct	13.40	13.10	13.10
Nov	13.50	13.20	13.20
Dec	13.60	13.30	13.30
Jan	13.70	13.40	13.40
Feb	13.80	13.50	13.50
Mar	13.90	13.60	13.60
Apr	14.00	13.70	13.70
May	14.10	13.80	13.80
Jun	14.20	13.90	13.90
Jul	14.30	14.00	14.00
Aug	14.40	14.10	14.10
Sep	14.50	14.20	14.20
Oct	14.60	14.30	14.30
Nov	14.70	14.40	14.40
Dec	14.80	14.50	14.50
Jan	14.90	14.60	14.60
Feb	15.00	14.70	14.70
Mar	15.10	14.80	14.80
Apr	15.20	14.90	14.90
May	15.30	15.00	15.00
Jun	15.40	15.10	15.10
Jul	15.50	15.20	15.20
Aug	15.60	15.30	15.30
Sep	15.70	15.40	15.40
Oct	15.80	15.50	15.50
Nov	15.90	15.60	15.60
Dec	16.00	15.70	15.70
Jan	16.10	15.80	15.80
Feb	16.20	15.90	15.90
Mar	16.30	16.00	16.00
Apr	16.40	16.10	16.10
May	16.50	16.20	16.20
Jun	16.60	16.30	16.30
Jul	16.70	16.40	16.40
Aug	16.80	16.50	16.50
Sep	16.90	16.60	16.60
Oct	17.00	16.70	16.70
Nov	17.10	16.80	16.80
Dec	17.20	16.90	16.90
Jan	17.30	17.00	17.00
Feb	17.40	17.10	17.10
Mar	17.50	17.20	17.20
Apr	17.60	17.30	17.30
May	17.70	17.40	17.40
Jun	17.80	17.50	17.50
Jul	17.90	17.60	17.60
Aug	18.00	17.70	17.70
Sep	18.10	17.80	17.80
Oct	18.20	17.90	17.90
Nov	18.30	18.00	18.00
Dec	18.40	18.10	18.10
Jan	18.50	18.20	18.20
Feb	18.60	18.30	18.30
Mar	18.70	18.40	18.40
Apr	18.80	18.50	18.50
May	18.90	18.60	18.60
Jun	19.00	18.70	18.70
Jul	19.10	18.80	18.80
Aug	19.20	18.90	18.90
Sep	19.30	19.00	19.00
Oct	19.40	19.10	19.10
Nov	19.50	19.20	19.20
Dec	19.60	19.30	19.30
Jan	19.70	19.40	19.40
Feb	19.80	19.50	19.50
Mar	19.90	19.60	19.60
Apr	20.00	19.70	19.70
May	20.10	19.80	19.80
Jun	20.20	19.90	19.90
Jul	20.30	20.00	20.00
Aug	20.40	20.10	20.10
Sep	20.50	20.20	20.20
Oct	20.60	20.30	20.30
Nov	20.70	20.40	20.40
Dec	20.80	20.50	20.50
Jan	20.90	20.60	20.60
Feb	21.00	20.70	20.70
Mar	21.10	20.80	20.80
Apr	21.20	20.90	20.90
May	21.30	21.00	21.00
Jun	21.40	21.10	21.10
Jul	21.50	21.20	21.20
Aug	21.60	21.30	21.30
Sep	21.70	21.40	21.40
Oct	21.80	21.50	21.50
Nov	21.90	21.60	21.60
Dec	22.00	21.70	21.70
Jan	22.10	21.80	21.80
Feb	22.20	21.90	21.90
Mar	22.30	22.00	22.00
Apr	22.40	22.10	22.10
May	22.50	22.20	22.20
Jun	22.60	22.30	22.30
Jul	22.70	22.40	22.40
Aug	22.80	22.50	22.50
Sep	22.90	22.60	22.60
Oct	23.00	22.70	22.70
Nov	23.10	22.80	22.80
Dec	23.20	22.90	22.90
Jan	23.30	23.00	23.00
Feb	23.40	23.10	23.10
Mar	23.50	23.20	23.20
Apr	23.60	23.30	23.30
May	23.70	23.40	23.40
Jun	23.80	23.50	23.50
Jul	23.90	23.60	23.60
Aug	24.00	23.70	23.70
Sep	24.10	23.80	23.80
Oct	24.20	23.90	23.90
Nov	24.30	24.00	24.00
Dec	24.40	24.10	24.10
Jan	24.50	24.20	24.20
Feb	24.60	24.30	24.30
Mar	24.70	24.40	24.40
Apr	24.80	24.50	24.50
May	24.90	24.60	24.60
Jun	25.00	24.70	24.70
Jul	25.10	24.80	24.80
Aug	25.20	24.90	24.90
Sep	25.30	25.00	25.00
Oct	25.40	25.10	25.10
Nov	25.50	25.20	25.20
Dec	25.60	25.30	25.30
Jan	25.70	25.40	25.40
Feb	25.80	25.50	25.50
Mar	25.90	25.60	25.60
Apr	26.00	25.70	25.70
May	26.10	25.80	25.80
Jun	26.20	25.90	25.90
Jul	26.30	26.00	26.00
Aug	26.40	26.10	26.10
Sep	26.50	26.20	26.20
Oct	26.60	26.30	26.30
Nov	26.70	26.40	26.40
Dec	26.80	26.50	26.50
Jan	26.90	26.60	26.60
Feb	27.00	26.70	26.70
Mar	27.10	26.80	26.80
Apr	27.20	26.90	26.90
May	27.30	27.00	27.00
Jun	27.40	27.10	27.10
Jul	27.50	27.20	27.20
Aug	27.60	27.30	27.30
Sep	27.70	27.40	27.40
Oct	27.80	27.50	27.50
Nov	27.90	27.60	27.60
Dec	28.00	27.70	27.70
Jan	28.10	27.80	27.80
Feb	28.20	27.90	27.90
Mar	28.30	28.00	28.00
Apr	28.40	28.10	28.10
May	28.50	28.20	28.20
Jun	28.60	28.30	28.30
Jul	28.70	28.40	28.40
Aug	28.80	28.50	28.50
Sep	28.90	28.60	28.60
Oct	29.00	28.70	28.70
Nov	29.10	28.80	28.80
Dec	29.20	28.90	28.90
Jan	29.30	29.00	29.00
Feb	29.40	29.10	29.10
Mar	29.50	29.20	29.20
Apr	29.60	29.30	29.30
May	29.70	29.40	29.40
Jun	29.80	29.50	29.50
Jul	29.90	29.60	29.60
Aug	30.00	29.70	29.70
Sep	30.10	29.80	29.80
Oct	30.20	29.90	29.90
Nov	30.30	30.00	30.00
Dec	30.40	30.10	30.10
Jan	30.50	30.20	30.20
Feb	30.60	30.30	30.30
Mar	30.70	30.40	30.40
Apr	30.80	30.50	30.50
May	30.90	30.60	30.60
Jun	31.00	30.70	30.70
Jul	31.10	30.80	30.80
Aug	31.20	30.90	30.90
Sep	31.30	31.00	31.00
Oct	31.40	31.10	31.10
Nov	31.50	31.20	31.20
Dec	31.60	31.30	31.30
Jan	31.70	31.40	31.40
Feb	31.80	31.50	31.50
Mar	31.90	31.60	31.60
Apr	32.00	31.70	31.70
May	32.10	31.80	31.80
Jun	32.20	31.90	31.90
Jul	32.30	32.00	32.00
Aug	32.40	32.10	32.10
Sep	32.50	32.20	32.20
Oct	32.60	32.30	32.30
Nov	32.70	32.40	32.40
Dec	32.80	32.50	32.50
Jan	32.90	32.60	32.60
Feb	33.00	32.70	32.70
Mar	33.10	32.80	32.80
Apr	33.20	32.90	32.90
May	33.30	33.00	33.00
Jun	33.40	33.10	33.10
Jul	33.50	33.20	33.20
Aug	33.60	33.30	33.30
Sep	33.70	33.40	33.40
Oct	33.80	33.50	33.50
Nov	33.90	33.60	33.60
Dec	34.00	33.70	33.70
Jan	34.10	33.80	33.80
Feb	34.20	33.90	33.90
Mar	34.30	34.00	34.00
Apr	34.40	34.10	34.10
May	34.50	34.20	34.20
Jun	34.60	34.30	34.30
Jul	34.70	34.40	34.40
Aug	34.80	34.50	34.50
Sep	34.90	34.60	34.60
Oct	35.00	34.70	34.70
Nov	35.10	34.80	34.80
Dec	35.20	34.90	34.90
Jan	35.30	35.00	35.00
Feb	35.40	35.10	35.10
Mar	35.50	35.20	35.20
Apr	35.60	35.30	35.30
May	35.70	35.40	35.40
Jun	35.80	35.50	35.50
Jul	35.90	35.60	35.60
Aug	36.00	35.70	35.70
Sep	36.10	35.80	35.80
Oct	36.20	35.90	35.90
Nov	36.30	36.00	36.00
Dec	36.40	36.10	36.10
Jan	36.50	36.20	36.20
Feb	36.60	36.30	36.30
Mar	36.70	36.40	36.40
Apr	36.80	36.50	36.50
May	36.90	36.60	36.60
Jun	37.00	36.70	36.70
Jul	37.10	36.80	36.80
Aug	37.20	36.90	36.90
Sep	37.30	37.00	37.00

PEANUTS



1	Science dealing with light	45	Ward with carte or mode	79	Of
2	Comb hair as with light	46	Highest of the Alps, Mont—	80	Far animals
3	Certainly	47	S.A., constrictor	81	Place mat
4	Ch—	48	Unbranded calf	82	Asian units of weight
5	Scolding vehemently	49	Toward the source of a stream	83	Of color
6	Of long standing	50	Place great confidence in	84	Double features, at times
7	With lance in	51	Wall St. group	85	Rows
8	Whippers	52	Light carbines	86	Kind of territory
9	Sharp angle	53	Gardeners, in springtime	87	Specialties of tenorsial artists
10	Attempt to overcome problems			88	Plagiarizes
11	Loser to Roosevelt and Truman			89	Word between All and Day
12	Base of some salads			90	Red dye, or plant called bugloss
13	Song syllable			91	Talk effusivel
14	Howler			92	Thoroughly
15	Printer's mark			93	Talks persistently
16	Settlements, former British colony			94	Hair-raising
17	Dairy product			95	All those wielding much power
18	Cobblers' gear			96	Applies thickly
19	Acclaim			97	Bear
20	Sterne hero			98	Swiss city on the Aar
21	Deny			99	"— Youth," Dostoyevsky novel
22	Full of chatter			100	"She may — to France for me"; Burns
23	Evenings, in Paris				Pete Rose or Pete Maravitch
24	Column in a Buddhist building				

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	23	72	Sunny	MADRID	23	91	Sunny
ANTWERP	23	73	Misty	MIAMI	27	89	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	23	NA	MILAN	29	84	Sunny
ATHENS	23	71	Cloudy	MONTREAL	26	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	31	68	Sunny	MOSCOW	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	27	79	Sunny	MUNICH	24	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	21	76	Sunny	NEW YORK	31	67	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	24	77	Cloudy	NICE	28	82	Sunny
BUCHAREST	25	75	Sunny	OSLO	29	68	Sunny
BUDAPEST	27	77	Sunny	PARIS	29	79	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny	PRAGUE	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Overcast	ROME	23	70	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	36	67	Sunny	SOFIA	24	75	Cloudy
COUTINHA	30	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—	—	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	61	Rain	TEHRAN	34	95	Sunny
EDINBURGH	25	95	Sunny	TEL AVIV	31	88	Misty
GENEVA	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	30	86	Cloudy
HAMBURG	23	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	29	80	Sunny
HELSINKI	28	82	Cloudy	VIENNA	24	73	Sunny
HONG KONG	31	83	Cloudy	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	NA	WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	30	86	Cloudy	ZURICH	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	24	75	Sunny	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			
LONDON	23	73	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Sunny				

[illegible]

THAT WAS A GOOD PROGRAM... WHAT'S ON NEXT?

8-7

I HATE THIS PROGRAM! SWITCH CHANNELS!

I LIKE THIS ONE... I HATE THAT ONE... I HATE THAT ONE, TOO! THIS IS A GOOD ONE...

JOE NIELSEN!

THIS PLANT YOU SOLD ME REFUSES TO GROW.

DO YOU WATER IT?

SURE—I EVEN GIVE IT PLANT FOOD.

DO YOU TALK TO IT?

ALL THE TIME.

THAT'S THE PROBLEM—THEN, IT NEEDS A HEARING AID.

McKinley

8-7

Panel 1: A man in a suit stands at a podium, addressing a group of people. A speech bubble from him reads: "GENTLEMEN, I'LL WRITE THE NEW PROPOSAL ON THE BLACKBOARD SO YOU CAN STUDY IT CAREFULLY". The audience consists of several men, some looking attentive and others skeptical. A small number "8-7" is visible in the bottom left corner of the panel.

Panel 2: The scene is chaotic. The man in the suit is now running through a crowd of people who are also running and shouting. A speech bubble from him reads: "I FEEL THIS MAY BE A SLIGHTLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE". The background is filled with motion lines and stars, indicating a state of panic or confusion.

Caption: © 1988 Dave Freeman Syndicate, Inc. World rights reserved.

WHEN WILL THESE BE READY?

IN BY 10. OUT BY 4.

NEXT WEEK?

WHAT ABOUT THE SIGN?

THAT'S FOR THE HELP

OUT BY 4

61

© Brian K. Vaughan

WHY DO YOU WANT TO TALK TO ME HERE WHEN PALOMAR CAME TO SEE ROY?

BECAUSE PALOMAR CLAIMS THAT ROY WAS ALONE! EITHER THAT OR ROY WAS LYING -- OR ROY WAS! AND IT'S QUITE IMPORTANT THAT WE KNOW THE TRUTH!

DID ROY EVER BEAT YOU, KAY?

COMBAT! EDUCATION! \$1

1179

DOONESBURY

THAT THERE ARE, WARD I SHOULD SAY THERE ARE BENEFITS TO BEAT THE BINK!

THAT'S EX-CEPTUAL OF COURSE.

MUST TRY TO EXTERIORIZE A SHARP P IN MY SOULS.

DOONESBURY

"Printed in Great Britain"

Reviewed by Raymond Anderson

IT OFTEN seems that there is more of Prussia than Russia in the mentality of Moscow's leaders. Like military drillmasters in old Prussia, Moscow's leaders insist that everyone in the diverse stream of humanity passing in front of them must march in step—in intellect as well as in body—in those rigid ranks that gladden bedazzled generals reviewing a ceremonial parade, or Politburo members atop Lenin's Tomb for the May Day and Nov. 7 rites of power.

The "Prussianism" is not peculiar to the Bolsheviks; they inherited it.

Nearly two centuries ago, Czar Paul I, a despotic fool who prohibited the importing of foreign books and journals because of their subversive alien ideas, banned travel abroad and tightened censorship at home, seized upon unfortunate officers or soldiers whose uniforms were in slight disarray or who fell briefly out of step. The penalty was flogging and humiliation on the parade ground and often banishment.

On one occasion, an enraged Paul was said to have shouted at an entire detachment of Prussianized soldiers who had aroused his wrath on the St. Petersburg palace parade ground: "To Siberia, quick march!"

Writers also faced the "To Siberia, quick march!" It happened to Aleksandr Radishchev, a liberal born ahead of his time, who infuriated Paul's mother, Catherine the Great, with "A Journey From St. Petersburg to Moscow," his book

of protest against serfdom, tyranny, censorship and injustice in Russia. The tradition lingers on.

In recent times, one of many who fell out of step on the Soviet parade ground, was Leonid Pilyushch, mathematician who grew up regarding himself a true Marxist and a Soviet patriot. Before falling out of step, he won praise as the best Communist propagandist in Kiev. At one point he even tried to join the KGB security police to uncover spies and other "enemies" of the Land of the Soviets, but was turned

down because of a childhood bout with tuberculosis. (A reader may wonder where and what Plyushch would be now had he been accepted by the KGB, and also how many "Plyushches" there may be in the KGB, who joined out of a sense of duty and commitment, only to become disillusioned.)

So Plyushch marched in the ranks, and he kept in step. But at the age of 17 he was to find himself out of step. But only a bit in the beginning. After a few years, he left the ranks altogether.

In "History's Carnival," Flyuschyn, who was arrested in January, 1972, and freed and allowed to emigrate in January, 1976, traces his gradual transformation from a "in-step" Soviet citizen to a "disident" in constant conflict with the leadership of the system, and the conflict with the system itself.

As with so many Marxists in the world, Flyuschyn was thrown out of step in 1956, at the age of 17, by the trauma of learning from Nikita Khrushchev that Stalin had not been the wise and benevolent leader

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHT	HEWE	AUWEE
TSTH	OMIT	EENON
ACIE	DEBE	ALORA
SALS	PAREJOUNED	
LADY	FLEE	
LABELL	VIC	BOME
DPERA	NEMT	HAF
GERT	SHREEL	HAL
QAT	TEB	LAMUN
ERUN	THE	ATTSDO
MATE	CHIE	
PROEST	THECATCH	

CONFESS	ADORE	HERO
AMAZE	STIR	PLAY
THIRSTY	FAIRLY	FEAR

BRIDGE

On the diagrammed deal, an extraordinary bidding sequence developed when East opened one diamond, which was not a slip of

South should perhaps have indicated his diamond length by bidding three diamonds, but he chose one spade, an unusual move with a four-card suit. This generated lively action around the table, and when the smoke cleared he was playing five spades doubled with three "inevitable" losers.

South ruffed the opening card lead and considered whether to enter dummy for a trump finesse. The risk of a diamond ruff was evident, so he cashed the spade ace and continued the suit when the king did not fall.

When West won with the king he became hypnotized by his partner's opening one-diamond bid and shifted to that suit. That was all help South needed. He ran his own diamond tricks, discarding dummy's hearts, and made an over trick. The defenders' heart tr

da, but a cruel and tyrant. Suchovers after i of Khabarovsk in 1964 u. Stalin in the Khrushchev era Stalin the Khrushchev era the Ukrainian angered Plyushch, others, she propelled his dissident movement o ground *samizdat* publica other protest activit Plyushch, an additiona tion arose in the form of nationalism. He had been Ukrainian working-da but reared among Russia, his sense of Ukrainian id even his ability to spell gage. As he became cor the repression of national Ukraine. He received his Plyushch concluded th shevic victory, initially idealism, had been turn Stalinism into a "new myth, which distorts re cripples the personality." er, no compromise was p him. Only struggle, im commitment to psychiat rations and, finally, exit ab

One of three panel psychiatrists who tested concluded that he suffers schizophrenia "with symptoms of paranoid disorder, ideas of persecution, and delusions [and] elements of insanity."

The cure for such pitiful ailments was "to put him in a 'Cuckoo's Nest' [insane asylum] where self-satisfied careerists do the dirty work, where callous, thieving wardens rule, where a whole terrifying and painful world is put together to put trouble into a stupid or

It was considered a sign
in such an institution
-*psi-khushka* in Russian at
a patient began to read the
per sports pages, ignoring
local news.

Amid its broad indict-
ment of political p
use of psychiatry as
against dissidents, "Carnival" provides
some unexpected views. I
refers often to prison
good books that he read

The merit of "Historical" is the insight it provides into the dark realm of Soviet and its controversial handling of "dissidents." Plyushtch, a very honest man who does not spare himself in his recollections, makes it clear that

of stubborn conviction and the *psi-khushka* and remain but with scars.

Raymond Anderson wrote view for The New York Times

Architect Offers To Save Rome

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—

...than moving the work.

City officials are considering moving the statue, which is in the city hall complex, because it is being corroded by pollution. The statue is made of bronze and is being corroded by pollution. The statue is being corroded by pollution.

er the static in times of he
er or when demonstr
taking place.

By Alan T

sider South's distribution
known to have begun with
four black cards, and
must have at least five o

NORTH (D)
 ♠ J 10 7 7 3 2
 ♥ Q 8 6
 ♦ A Q
 ♣ 10 7

WEST EAST
 ♦K5 ♦6
 ♠A1097 ♠K
 ♦87 ♦82
 ♣86543 ♣A1

SOUTH
 ♦AQ54
 ♠53
 ♦K10854
 ♣—

Neither side was vulnerable.

	North	East	South
Pawn	1	1	1 1/2
Kings	2	4	4
Pawn	2	2	2 1/2

By Alan T

On the diagrammed deal, an extraordinary bidding sequence developed when East opened one diamond, which was not a slip of the tongue. He was playing the Precision System, and selected the notorious one-diamond opening, quite often based on a short suit, rather than a natural bid of two clubs.

South should perhaps have indicated his diamond length by bidding three diamonds, but he chose one spade, an unusual move with a four-card suit. This generated his action around the table, and when the smoke cleared he was playing five spades doubled with the "inevitable" losers.

South ruffed the opening card and considered whether to play dummy for a trump finesse. The risk of a diamond ruff was evident, so he crashed the spade ace and continued the suit when the king did not fall.

When West won with the king, he became hypnotized by his partner's opening one-diamond bid and shifted to that suit. That was all help South needed. He ran his own diamond tricks, discarding dummy's hearts, and made an over-trick. The defenders' heart trumps

side South's distribution
known to have begun with
four black cards, and
must have at least five
red suit. If that suit was
would no doubt have bid
South must have concea
mond length and there
been in no hurry to play
A shift to the heart ac
for in case there were
available.

NORTH (D)
♠ 108752
♥ Q85
♦ A Q
♣ 107

WEST EAST
 ♦K5 ♦6
 ♠A1097 ♠K
 ♦87 ♦82
 ♣96543 ♣A1

SOUTH
 ♦AQ54
 ♠53
 ♦K10854
 ♣—

Neither side was vulnerable.

	North	East	South
Pawn	1	1	1
K	1	1	1
Pawn	1	1	1

